Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 11, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1791. [Whole No. 219.]

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* May 19.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

THE Preſident of the United States dined with the Society of the Cincinnati of Georgia on the 13th day of May inſt. at Brown's Coffeehouſe, when the following toaſts were drank under the federal ſalutes from the Artillery Company of this city.—1. The United States of America. 2. The Memory of our worthy deceaſed Brother Gen. Greene, [*By the Preſident*] 3. The Governor and State of Georgia. 4. May the virtues which inſpired the Revolution continue to ſupport the preſent Eſtabliſhment. 5. May the principles of a free government be univerſally diſſeminated. 6. Agriculture and Commerce. 7. Louis XVI. and the French Nation. 8. The Powers in alliance with the United States. 9. The Vice-Preſident. 10. The Memory of Dr. Franklin. 11. The Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of the late American Army. 12. The Memory of thoſe brave Men who fell in defence of American Liberty. 13. The Members of the Society of the Cincinnati throughout the globe [*By the Preſident*]. 14. The American Fair. 15. The Marquis de la Fayette.—The Preſident retired, and a 16th toaſt was drank, "The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES."

In the evening a Ball, in honor of the Preſident, was given at the Long Room in the Filature. At half paſt 8 o'clock the Preſident honored the company with his preſence, and was perſonally introduced by one of the Managers to 96 ladies, who were elegantly dreſſed, ſome of whom diſplayed infinite taſte in the emblems and devices on their ſaſhes and head dreſſes, out of reſpect to the happy occaſion.

The room, which had been lately handſomely fitted up, and was well lighted, afforded the Preſident an excellent opportunity of viewing the Fair Sex of our city and vicinity, and the ladies the gratification of paying their reſpects to our Federal Chief.

After a few minuets were moved, and one country dance led down, the Preſident and his Suite retired about 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the ſupper room was opened, and the ladies partook of a repaſt, after which dances continued till 3 o'clock. The company retired with the happy ſatisfaction of having generally contributed towards the hilarity and gaiety of the evening.

On Saturday morning the Preſident, attended by Gen. M'Intoſh and ſeveral other gentlemen, took a view of the remaining traces of the lines conſtructed by the Britiſh for the defence of Savannah in 1779; the General having been ſecond in command under Gen. Lincoln at ſtorming them had an opportunity of giving an account of every thing intereſting during the ſiege and in the attack.

In the afternoon the Preſident honored the Citizens with his company at a dinner prepared for him under a beautiful arbor, ſupported by three rows of pillars, entirely covered with laurel and bay leaves, ſo as to exhibit uniform green columns. The pillars were higher than the arbor, and ornamented above it by feſtoons, and connected below by arches covered in the ſame manner. The place on which it ſtood was judiciouſly choſen, preſenting at once a view of the city and of the ſhipping in the harbor, with an extenſive proſpect of the river and rice lands both above and below the town. But the principal advantage which reſulted from its ſituation and ſtructure was the opportunity which it afforded to a great body of people to have a diſtinct and uninterrupted view of that object to which all eyes and hearts appeared to be attracted.

A company of nearly 200 citizens and ſtrangers dined under it, and the ſatisfaction which each one enjoyed in paying this perſonal tribute to the merit of a man who is, if poſſible, more beloved for his goodneſs than admired for his greatneſs, produced a degree of convivial and harmonious mirth rarely experienced.

Every one beheld with delight in the perſon of our Preſident, the able General, the virtuous Patriot, the profound Politician; in a word, one of the moſt ſhining ornaments that ever dignified human nature.

The Artillery Company dined under another arbor erected at a ſmall diſtance, and received merited applauſe for the great dexterity which they diſplayed in firing at each toaſt. Their fires were returned by Fort Wayne, and the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, which was moored oppoſite to the arbor; her decorations through the day, and illuminarion at night, had a fine effect.

The following toaſts were given: The United States of America. Proſperity to the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity [*By the Preſident*] The Fair of America. The Vice-Preſident of the United States. The memorable Era of Independence. The Count d'Eſtaing. The memory of Gen. Greene. The Arts and Sciences. The memory of thoſe brave men who fell before the Lines of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779. The Friends to free and equal government throughout the globe. All Foreign powers in Friendſhip with the United States. May Religion and Philoſophy always triumph over Superſtition and Prejudice in America. The preſent dexterous Corps of Artillery [*The Preſident's toaſt.*] (After the Preſident retired,) The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The conſtruction of the arbor, and the manner in which the entertainment was provided and conducted, did great honor to the gentlemen to whoſe direction the whole was committed.

In the evening there was a handſome exhibition of fireworks, and the amuſements of this day of joy and feſtivity were concluded by a Concert.

On Sunday morning the Preſident attended divine ſervice in Chriſt Church, and ſoon after ſet out on his way to Auguſta. On taking his leave of the Mayor and committee of the Citizens he politely expreſſed his ſenſe of the attentions ſhewn him by the Corporation and every denomination of people during his ſtay in Savannah. He was attended out of the city by a number of gentlemen, and eſcorted by a detachment of Auguſta dragoons commanded by Major Ambroſe Gordon. At the Spring Hill the Preſident was received by Gen. Jackſon, where the Artillery and Light Infantry Companies were drawn up, and was there ſaluted by 39 diſcharges from the fieldpieces and 13 vollies of platoons. After which he proceeded with ſeveral gentlemen to Mulberry Grove, the ſeat of the late Major General Greene, where he dined, and then reſumed his tour.

It is highly pleaſing to a grateful and patriotic mind to reflect upon the happy conſequences which will probably flow from the tour which the Preſident is now performing. His admirable qualities had long ſince extended his fame to the utmoſt limits of civilization, but it is only by perſonal interviews that a juſt idea can be acquired of the amiableneſs of his temper and his engaging manners. The intelligent ſerenity of his countenance, the unaffected eaſe and dignity of his deportment, while they excite the moſt profound reſpect, naturally rivet the affections to him. As the moſt unlimited confidence is repoſed in his prudence, abilities, and patriotiſm, this effect muſt have eſſential influence in giving energy to that government in the adminiſtration of which he has ſo conſiderable a part.

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE.

TO FARMERS.

EVERY meaſure ſhould be adopted by the owners of lands, to ſave timber. Every Farm ſhould be hedged for outſide fences, and dry ditches made to ſeparate fields.

With reſpect to fencing. From the great eaſe of propagation and rapid growth of the yellow willow, it might certainly be made a good fence by ſetting the ſlips very cloſe in double or even treble rows. Theſe may be taken from even the ſmalleſt branches or the largeſt ſtalks of willow. All will grow, and may be ſet at any time of the year. When at a ſufficient height, they ſhould be fallen or cut off, leaſt they blow up by the roots, and make breaches.—Though in many parts of Germany, many of the lands are ſupported with fuel intirely from the branches and tops taken off their hedge-trees, being willows, &c.

But the more formidable and permanent hedge-fence, is the thorn. This is more troubleſome to propagate, and ſlow in its growth.

The acquiſition of quicks has hitherto been the great difficulty. But the writer happily has learned the meaſure practiſed by thoſe who follow raiſing quicks in Europe, and which he with pleaſure communicates to the public. Gather the haws any way moſt eaſy, when full ripe, perhaps in November—dig a pit or hole in a dry hill or bank of earth, from two to three feet deep, put in the bottom a layer of dry ſtraw—throw your haws upon the ſtraw, and cover them with the ſame, then fill in the earth, and do it up neatly, ſo as to prevent the water ſoaking to them. In March or April, according to the ſeaſon, raiſe them, and with an open riddle, ſift the ſand or mould from them, (though getting them clean is no ways material) they will now be clear of their meat, and juſt the nut or kernel remaining, which immediately ſow in beds of well prepared ground, nearly in the ſame manner parſnips are ſowed, leaving ſufficient ſpace between for a perſon to paſs to weed them—they will come up as ſoon as any garden ſeeds, and if kept clean and wed, may be tranſplanted into hedges in two years.

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.

[CONTINUED.]

No. IV.

ABSTRACT of articles imported into the United States from Britiſh colonies, for one year, commencing the 15th Auguſt, 1789, and ending on the 14th Auguſt, 1790, as far as the accounts have been rendered.

6,343 barrels of pickled fiſh.
Cwt. 3,701.2. 20 lbs. of dried fiſh.

NOTE.—Oil and lumber imported, paying a duty *ad valorem*, the quantity of each can only be aſcertained by the ſeveral collectors, having reference to the original entries.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Regiſter.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Regiſter's Office, 23d November, 1790.

No. V.

WE the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the owners of fiſhing veſſels, in the town of Marblehead, to take into conſideration the many grievances and burdens the cod fiſhery now labours under, and to make a ſtatement of them; which ſtatement ſo made, to be handed to Col. Glover, by him to be laid before the committee of the General Court, appointed to conſider the ſame, do report the ſaid ſtatement as follows, viz.

1. Impoſt duties on ſalt.
2. duties and exciſe on rum, ſugar and molaſſes.
3. on hooks, lines and leads.
4. on coarſe woollens.
5. on duck, cordage and cables.
6. on hemp, iron and twine.
7. Tonnage and naval duties.
8. The ineffectual duties on foreign fiſh.
9. The duties our fiſheries pay at foreign markets, while the fiſheries of France and England receive large privileges and bounties from their governments.
10. The heavy poll-tax laid on the fiſhermen.
11. Exciſe on New-England rum.

It appears to the committee, from an exact inveſtigation, that the earnings and expences of the fiſhing ſchooners of this town, for the years 1787—8—9, were to the earnings of each ſchooner, viz.

For the year 1787,	- -	£. 145
For the year 1788,	- -	137
For the year 1789,	- -	82
And that the annual average expences of theſe veſſels, incluſive of inſurance,		124

It alſo appears, that the number of ſchooners employed in the grand bank fiſhery for the year 1789, were one hundred and twenty-four, nineteen of which were property of perſons not belonging to the town, and of which number thirty-three ſail have been taken out of the fiſhery from the declenſion of the buſineſs, excluſive of the aforementioned diſadvantages.

That the bounty granted to the fiſhery by Congreſs, as a compenſation for the duty on ſalt, this committee humbly conceive will not operate to that purpoſe ſo effectually, as if paid direct into the hands of the owners of the veſſels, inſtead of the ſhippers of the fiſh.

Marblehead, Feb. 1ſt, 1790.

JOHN GLOVER,
ISRAEL FOSTER,
EDWARD FETTYPLACE,
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
SAMUEL HOOPER,
ROBERT HOOPER, jun.
WILLIAM R. LEE,
RICHARD PEDRICK,
KNOTT PEDRICK,
SAMUEL R. GERRY,
RICHARD JAMES,
JOSHUA ORNE,
MARSTON WATSON.

A rrue Copy. Atteſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

No. VI.

An eſtimate of the duties paid by the proprietors and navigators of a fiſhing veſſel of ſixty-five tons and eleven hands.

Duty on ſalt,	- -	80. 25
Rum,	- -	14.
Tea,	- -	2. 64
Sugar,	- -	3. 3
Molaſſes,	- -	99
Coarſe woollens,	-	7. 33
Lines, lead and hooks,		2. 9
Sail cloth, yearly average,		2. 5
Cordage, cables,	do.	20.
Tonnage,	- -	3. 9
Iron, yearly average,		1.

138 divided on eleven men, is 12 5 cents per man,
But deducting the drawback of the duty on ſalt, it remains 57. 75 dolls. on the whole, or 5. 25 dolls. on each man.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO *ELLA.*

HARK! while I ſound my trembling ſhell,
And bid the nymph, ſweet echo tell;
Where on her velvet couch ſhe lies,
Hid from the gairiſh burning ſkies;
How the ſoul-enlivening ſound
Of thy enchanting lyre,
Was borne on Ether's waves around,
From each ſoft-ſpeaking wire.

'Twas when beſide the wizard ſtream,
I ſaw the ſun's laſt golden beam,
With yellow tip the aſpiring heads,
Of time-contending oaks, the king of ſhades!
I ſaw the night flies buzzing round,
I heard the beetle's humming ſound:
My ſoul to ſober thought inclin'd,
Thus ran the current of my mind.

No longer now my cheeks diſcloſe,
The beauty of the budding roſe;
No longer, as in former days,
I joy, the ſprightly laugh to raiſe.
O! then each lovely, ſummer's night,
'Twas my enraptured ſoul's delight,
To tread the lonely ſilent vale,
And "drink the ſpirit of the gale:"

Or when the cloudleſs moon on high,
Beam'd forth her radiance from the ſky:
To wander o'er the airy hill,
Where pattering falls the lucid rill;
And ſee the wild flow'rs ſhining bright,
Crown'd with the *tears of weeping night.*

But O! the wondrous change!
Now, it delights me not to range,
The fields and vallies, bright and gay,
With beauties of the *laughing May.*

When the ſhrill ſpirits of the coming ſtorm,
Their ſhrieks of terror pour along the wind;
And fiercer raging all the grove deform,
The branches tear, and ſhatter down the rind:
When heav'ns bright fires deſcending from on high.
An awful day flaſh thro' the gloomy ſky,
And from their dwellings the hoarſe thunders roar,
And duſky torrents down the vallies pour:
'Tis then my ſoul enjoys the dreadful hour,
And bows my God! in rev'rence to thy power.
'Twas thus I mus'd, when borne along the air,
Thy heavenly notes came trembling on my ear;
Sweet as the gentleſt ſhowers
Of ſpring, deſcending on the flowers,
When murmuring Zephyr ſinks to reſt,
Soft-ſighing on the lily's breaſt.

Ah! wouldſt thou with thy arm ſuſtain
My wearied form, and ſoothe my pain?
And wouldſt thou all the lingering Eve,
With thy ſoft ſounds my ſoul relieve?
And haſt thou learn'd the healing charm,
The power to bid the tyrant ſickneſs fly?
O! hither come, extend thy potent arm,
And bid the *beam of Hope* ſtand ſparkling in my eye!

Ah! now, ev'n now, this very hour,
I confeſs thy magic power!
Charm'd with thy notes divine,
No more my troubled ſoul,
O'er ſcenes of horror loves to brood,
No more my freezing blood,
In lazy tides doth roll;
Bright in my eye the tears of rapture ſhine,
Thro' all my nerves I feel a tremor run,
Now cold as Zembla's ſnow, now fervid as the ſun.

O! may thy generous ſympathiſing heart,
Ne'er feel the anguiſh of affliction's dart;
May ſtreams of earthly treaſure on thee flow,
That thou, the pure celeſtial joy may'ſt know,
To bid the beggar ſmile, and cheer his *houſe of woe.*

BIRTHA.

From the (Stockbridge) WESTERN STAR.

[BY REQUEST]

TO THE PUBLIC.

CONSIDERING the knowledge of the properties and virtues of medicine of ſuch vaſt importance and neceſſity, in order to adminiſter it with propriety and ſafety, I have ventured to offer my ſentiments, (which are the reſult of a variety of experiments and obſervations) to the Public in general, on the medicinal qualities and effects of the celebrated SPRING in NEW-LEBANON.

From a variety of experiments that I have made (which are too numerous to inſert here) it appears that the water is poſſeſſed of ſeveral valuable properties; two of the moſt important that I have diſcovered are an alkaleſcent quality, and a degree of fixed air. But the water, with all its properties, is not an infallible ſpecific for every diſeaſe, though almoſt every kind of invalids attend it.

There are a great number who attend the POOL, that might receive benefit, which do not, on account of the miſapplication of the water.—There are others, who require ſome medical aſſiſtance with the water; and there are others again, who obtain a cure from the common method of uſing the water, without any other aſſiſtance.

But it is certain, the difference of diſeaſes, age, conſtitution, &c. muſt require a different uſe of the water (where it is indicated) as well as any other medicine.

For example—ſuppoſe a medicine is held up to view which is much celebrated for reſtoring health, and every perſon has an equal right to partake, and uſe it according to their own judgment.—Suppoſe for inſtance Peruvian Bark which is a very powerful tonic and antiſeptic and well adapted to many caſes; but even in caſes where it is ſtrongly indicated, ſome preparation is often neceſſary for the ſafety and eligibility of the cure.

But this valuale medicine in many caſes (if taken) would pove as fatal as arſenic, or any other virulent piſon;—particularly in the firſt ſtage of inflamatory fevers.

Similar objections may be offered to the general uſe of almoſt every medicine; and alſo to the general uſe af the water.

It appears from a parity of reaſoning, that great improvement may be made in applying the water; and with other neceſſary aſſiſtance it will undoubtedly be of very great public utility.

For example—laſt ſummer a gentleman of the Faculty viſited the POOL to regain his health, (being in a very infirm ſtate) but the common uſe of the water alone, proved detrimental to him—whereupon he made uſe of ſome ſuitable medicine, (which had proved ineffectual alone) together with the water, which proved, (as I have ſince heard) a radical cure for his diſorder.

A variety of ſimilar caſes might be mentioned; but a publication of this kind will not admit of it.

I expect to publiſh more largely, after the enſuing ſeaſon.

By requeſt of a number of my friends, in concurrence with my own inclination—I have undertaken to keep a regiſter of every diſeaſe, ſymptom, age and ſex of the patient; with the method of applying the water; which is an undertaking that has long been required.

Any gentleman that wiſhes for my advice, may find me living within a few rods of the Spring, where I expect to be able to ſatisfy any gentleman's curioſity with regard to the quality of the water, &c. &c.

From the Publick's
Moſt devoted, humble Servant,
STEPHEN HALL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

THE late misfortunes experienced by the Ottoman arms, have thrown this city into conſternation and fright, but the Grand Signior has abated nothing of his haughtineſs and inflexibility.

It is ſaid that the Sultana Valide, having, at the ſolicitation of the principal people of the empire, endeavored to employ that influenee which ſhe had over him, to enduce him to enter, as ſoon as poſſible, into a negociation with Ruſſia, the Sultan treated her with the greateſt harſhneſs, and confined her to the old Seraglio.

He aſcribes to the Divine diſpleaſure all the misfortunes which he has experienced, which he hopes to ſoften, by recalling the Muſſulmen to a more rigid obſervance of the laws of their religion: he has, in conſequence, given the ſtricteſt orders that all drinking-houſes ſhould be ſhut up, not only in Conſtantinople, but throughout the empire.

Theſe orders have produced a violent ferment among the people, who, notwithſtanding the precepts of their Prophet, are much addicted to wine, and a general riſing could only have been prevented by the greateſt vigilance. Eight days only have been allowed to the Chriſtians to lay in a ſtore for ſix months, and the foreign miniſters have been ordered to give in an account of the quantity of wine which will be neceſſary for the conſumption of their houſeholds.

VIENNA, March 2.

The public do not expect a peace: They cannot imagine that our Court will abandon Ruſſia, and remain without allies, or that the negociations at Siſtovia will terminate by a difinitive treaty, before it is known what the Court of Ruſſia may hope or fear from the allied powers who intereſt themſelves in the fate of the Ottoman empire.

SARDINIA.

The ſpirit of liberty is daily ſpreading. Some very ſerious riſings of the people have taken place in Sardinia. The King has given orders for the marching of 10,000 men, to prevent the meetings, or to diſperſe the people who may have ſo aſſembled.

PARIS, March 10.

At five o'clock yeſterday afternoon TE DEUM was chaunted at the metropolitan church at Paris, by way of thankſgiving for the happy recovery of Louis XVI. A deputation from the National Aſſembly, accompanied by the Municipality, the Judges of the new tribunal, and his Majeſty's Miniſters, aſſiſted at the ceremony, which was grand and brilliant. At the concluſion, the bands of muſic belonging to the military, at the deſire of the people, played ſeveral favourite airs, as *ca ira: Ou peut-on etre mieux qu'au ſoin de ſa famille* [where can the poor king go! where will he be better off than in the boſom of his own family!] and *Vive Henri IV.* The people teſtified their joy on quitting the church, by repeatedly ſhouting—"Long live the Nation! Long live the King!"

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 13.

The Military Committee informed the Aſſembly, that 14,000 muſquets had lately been diſtributed among the departments bordering on Germany, Piedmont, &c. &c.

M. D'Andre ſaid, that the Dukes Deux Ponts and Wirtemberg had agreed to accept of an indemnity in lieu of their invaded poſſeſſions in Alſace; and that the Courts of Pruſſia and Vienna had reſolved not to interfere in the affairs of France. Even the Biſhop of Baſle ſeems inclined to accede to fair and juſt conditions.

The Aſſembly was informed that the health of the King is almoſt entirely re-eſtabliſhed.

MARCH 17.

The Preſident announcing to the Aſſembly that on the following Sunday, *Te Deum* would be chaunted in the church of Notre Dame, on account of the improved ſtate of the King, that auguſt body determined that it would aſſiſt by a deputation at that intereſting ceremony.

A memorial was read to the Aſſembly, ſtating, that many Eccleſiaſtics, who had not taken the oath before the expiration of the time limited by the Aſſembly, wiſhed now to take it; and praying the Aſſembly to paſs a decree, that all Eccleſiaſtics whoſe benefices have not already been filled up by ſucceſſors, be allowed to take the oath, and continue in the enjoyment of their ſituations.

LONDON, April 3.

The French king's aunts had very powerful reaſons to wiſh to leave France, it being diſcovered that they had been deeply engaged in abetting, planning and forwarding the conſpiracy of Lyons; or in other words, in furniſhing immenſe ſums to bring that infernal plot to the wiſhed for end. The buſineſs is now before a committee of enquiry, and proofs the moſt incontrovertible appear againſt them. The conſpirators will be inſtantly tried and the whole appear in *puris naturalibus.*

Thurſday night lottery tickets were ſo *low* as *ſeventy guineas*—and at that price there were inſtances of *ſome people* and their *money* being ſoon parted.

The late Earl of Strafford was the fourth from the friend of Charles the Firſt, who did not long ſurvive the execution of his favorite upon the ſcaffold.

The collection made at the London Tavern, by the benevolent Society of St. Patrick, amounted (including 100 guineas each from the Prince of Wales and Duke of York) to the unprecedented ſum of 1200l. The company preſent were about 600, of which the majority were Iriſh; but in the minority there was not a kingdom, or even a colony in his Majeſty's dominions, that had not its proper repreſentatives. On Lord Rawdon's health being drank, his Lordſhip, after thanking the company, took occaſion to obſerve, that all diſtinctions between kingdoms under the ſame ſovereign were in fact idle, except thoſe that tended to promote an honorable emulation, and a principle of probity. Thus far, ſaid his Lordſhip, my ideas of Nationality extend, but no farther—For it is my opinion that he who prefers any man from the ſingle circumſtance of his having been born in the ſame country, to a more worthy candidate of any other, not only indulges a very reprehenſible prejudice, but degrades the cauſe he wiſhes to ſupport. National partiality, within proper reſtriction, is natural and laudable; beyond that, it is illiberal and unjuſt.

The offenſive remark given to the Britiſh Miniſter at Peterſburgh, is ſaid to be in ſubſtance as follows: 'I am miſtreſs of my own actions, the free executrix of my own councils; if my meaſures give offence to the Britiſh Court, the Britiſh Miniſter may retire.'

All the convicts, ſince their arrival on board the veſſels at Graveſend, have been ſtripped of their clothing; the heads of both men and women being cloſely ſhaved, they are furniſhed with woolen caps, jackets, and petticoats, of blue baize, &c. Barrington, though he made one of his beſt ſpeeches for the preſervation of his head of hair, was obliged to ſubmit to the humiliating operation.

Dr. Price lies dangerouſly ill at his houſe in Hackney. His complaint is a ſtrangury.

It is ſcarcely credible, but the fact is ſo, that there are *American Zealots* in this city, who are inſiduouſly employing themſelves in propogating as opportunity ſerves, the doctrines of rebellion. But *John Bull* is a ſturdy fellow, and though he does pay plenty of taxes, he is not very eaſily to be perſuaded that Old England is not the beſt place in the world—that King George is not the beſt King in Europe—and that he does not enjoy as much liberty as is neceſſary for the happineſs of a rational being.

Though John Weſley was a thin man, his bones will afford good picking to the Biographers, a legion of whom are now brandiſhing their grey gooſe quills about his life. Neither elegance nor accuracy are at all requiſite; the whole depends upon expedition, for the firſt oars will be ſure of a ſilver badge.

The age is certainly much improved—every little Grocer's ſhop is a tea warehouſe—every gin ſhop a wine and brandy vault—every th ee penny ſpelling ſchool an academy—Mantua makers and milliners are taught muſic—and the Green-

seller's daughter has her Italian and French inſtructors—there are routs and card parties in the garrets, and concerts and ſuppers in the cellar—the very lamplighters powder their hair, and orange wenches paint their cheeks—apprentices dreſs like puppies—tradeſmen have country villas, and kept Miſtreſſes.—"How then are we ruined?"

Laſt Monday the daughter of Mr. Naſh, at Tenderden, in Kent, a fine girl about ſix years of age, being put to bed, was heard to cry out and ſcream very much. The mother being greatly alarmed, went to the bed, when ſhe found the child's face bit and torn in a terrible manner. On turning down the bed clothes, a large rat jumped out of the bed, but the door being ſhut, the rat was ſoon killed. The poor child's face is ſo mangled and torn, that ſhe lies dangerouſly ill.

EDINBURGH, March 23.

IMPERIAL GOLD MEDAL.

Laſt week, Mr. Alexander Bruce, late merchant in the Weſt Bow, but who has now retired from buſineſs, received as a preſent from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a gold medal of the firſt magnitude, a great number of which of different ſizes her Imperial Majeſty ordered to be ſtruck, for the purpoſe of beſtowing upon thoſe whoſe merits ſhe might think entitled them to that mark of her favor. This medal weighs about twenty guineas in gold. On the one ſide is an elegant buſt of the Empreſs: On the other, a capital and well executed repreſentation of the ſtatue of Czar Peter the Great on horſeback, at St. Peterſburgh, whoſe pedeſtal is the immenſe piece of rock brought to that city at ſo much labor and expenſe.

This medal to Mr. Bruce was accompanied with a flattering letter from the Empreſs's firſt miniſter, Count de Beſborodkoff, and another from his Excellency Count Woronzow, her Imperial Majeſty's Ambaſſador at London.

As the reaſon for this diſtingniſhed mark of favour conferred upon Mr. Bruce, it is neceſſary to mention, that that gentleman, ſeveral years ago, had compoſed a moſt ingenious treatiſe, intituled, "An enquiry into the principal cauſe of the wide deſtruction of mankind in time of war, and of the ſlow ineffectual progreſs and permanency of military and naval operations in general; comprehending the ſource of plague throughout the world."

Mr. Bruce, hearing of a great many deaths in the garriſon of Cronſtadt, preſented a manuſcript copy of the above treatiſe to the late brave and juſtly celebrated Admiral Greig, who, upon peruſal of it, was ſo well pleaſed with the doctrines it contained, that he determined to put them in practice, and ſoon found their ſalutary effects, by the preſervation of the lives of thouſands of his ſoldiers and ſailors, who otherwiſe, in all human probability, would have periſhed, as had been fatally experienced on former occaſions.

This induced the Admiral to communicate the matter to his Royal Miſtreſs, who immediately commanded the treatiſe to be tranſlated into the Ruſſian language by Mr. Nikettin, principal of the college at Cronſtadt, and at the ſame time ordered a very handſome preſent to Mr. Bruce, which was tranſmitted to him by Admiral Greig, with that politeneſs for which he was ever remarkable.

The medal which Mr. Bruce has now received, was long ſince intended to have been ſent. But, owing to the unfortunate death of Admiral Greig, and the firſt miniſter of Ruſſia knowing no other addreſs for Mr. Bruce, than, "Mr. Bruce at Edinburgh," it has lain in the Ambaſſador's hands at London ſince Auguſt laſt.

DANBURY, May 26.

Sunday of laſt week, the wife of Mr. D. Mallery jun. of Reading, in a dropſical caſe, had taken from her, 55 quarts of water, which weighed 123 pounds. In perfect health, Mrs. Mallery was ſuppoſed to weigh 100 pounds.

BOSTON, May 26.

An unfortunate accident happened on Monday laſt, in the family of Capt. LAMB of this town, a child of his, a beautiful boy of about two years old, being in a third ſtory with the woman who attended him, ran into the back chamber, and fell out of the window, which put an immediate end to his exiſtence.

His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. Vice-Preſident of the United States, was on Tueſday elected PRESIDENT of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſ.)* May 16.

Mr. Levy Bixby of Winchendon, now in the forty-fifth year of his age, has killed 24 wolves, 33 bears, 10 deer, 5 mooſe, 16 otters, 17 beavers, 2 woolenegs, 22 racoons, 33 foxes, about 120 minks, 500 muſquaſh, 75 ſables, 17 porcupines, about 100 hares, 5 rattleſnakes, and 55 polecats, beſides other ſmall game and wild fowl almoſt innumerable."

Philadelphia, June 4.

A letter from Peterſburg informs, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is making immenſe preparations to guard and ſecure the frontiers of the empire—they could not be greater if a war was inevitable. In Livonia and Courland are 60 battalions of infantry, 12 of grenadiers, 80 ſquadrons of cavalry, and 12 regiments of light troops—all of which have ſeen ſervice; many more regiments, and 200 pieces of artillery, are to be added—500 pieces of cannon have been ſent to Riga and Dunaburgh. The preparations on the ſide of White Ruſſia are equally great; the number of large battering pieces deſtined for Mohilow, Skloff and Moſcow, amount to 120. There will be a corps de reſerve of 30,000 men in Little Ruſſia.

Notwithſtanding all this, it is evident that the Empreſs is greatly afraid of Frederick; and it is highly probable that his immenſe army, co-operating with the Britiſh navy, will teach Catharine moderation.

A letter from Havre de Grace, of 22d March, ſays, the New Conſtitution of France muſt come to a fair and honorable eſtabliſhment—that a counter revolution is impoſſible—and that the paper-money has not depreciated.

A late writer in a London paper on bodily exerciſe, lays it down as a poſition, that WALKING is the moſt perfect exerciſe for the human body; every limb is put in motion; every artery from the heart to the extremities propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking than in any other exerciſe. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is moſt ſlow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part.

On the 19th of April a Committee of the City Council of Savannah, (Georgia) preſented an addreſs to Gen. JACKSON, expreſſive of their ſenſibility of his merit, and teſtifying their approbation of his conduct in the Congreſs of the United States—at the ſame time regretting that he is deprived of the opportunity of continuing his ſervices as a public character. This addreſs was politely communicated, and gratefully received. The General concludes his anſwer in the following words:—"I beg leave to return you my ſincere thanks for the favorable opinion you have been pleaſed to entertain of me, and to aſſure you that I ſhall rank the honor now done me, and the reſpectful manner of its communication, among the moſt valuable teſtimonies of my life."

A letter from Paris, of March 10, publiſhed in the General Advertiſer of yeſterday, contains the following information:—That the National Aſſembly has decreed, that the importation of Oil from any country but the United States of America, ſhall be prohibited. The Oil imported from the United States in *French* or *American* veſſels, to pay a duty of twelve livres per quintal.

The new election being at hand, it is expected that the tumultuous and indecent party of Ariſtocrates that now diſgrace the National Aſſembly, will be thrown out.

The organization of the executive departments is compleated. The treaſury is to be under three inſpectors; there will be ſix Miniſters, one for juſtice, one for inferior affairs, one for war, one for the marine, and one for foreign affairs. They are all to be appointed by the King—ſalary 20,000 dollars each; the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs excepted, who is to receive 30,000. The organization of theſe departments is conſidered as a maſter-piece.

About 30 millions of Aſſignats have been burnt, and it is expected that in a few weeks 30 millions more will be committed to the flames.

The regular troops are to be 250 thouſand; the enliſted militia amounts to more than 300,000. You ſee we are prepared for any attack.

As to the Pope, we heartily wiſh he may refuſe to conſecrate our new Biſhops—it would give us a good opportunity to bid him a *laſting farewell*. I ſend you the performance of Common Senſe, tranſlated, with comments, by one of our beſt writers. Our friends in America will read it with pleaſure.

By the laſt Pittſburgh papers we learn, that four companies of the new raiſed troops had arrived at that place, and conſiderable numbers were hourly expected.

The Trees in New-York have lately been in jeopardy, through an ordinance of the Corporation—but agreeable to a poetical hint in a poetical ſupplication to procraſtinate their fate till next winter, the law has been ſuſpended till the firſt of December.

The Circuit Court of the United States was opened and held in Portſmouth, (N. H.) the 24th ult. before the Hon. Chief Juſtice JAY, and their Honors Judge CUSHING and Judge SULLIVAN.

The eleventh edition of Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the French Revolution, is advertiſed in the Dublin Chronicle.——A hoſt of anſwers are following cloſe at his heels—excluſive of Mr. Paine's, ſeven are advertiſed for ſale in Dublin.

Wedneſday laſt was publiſhed, No. 1, of THE MAIL; or, *Claypoole's* DAILY ADVERTISER.

Diſtinctions will take place among mankind, ſo long as there is any *difference* between an honeſt man and a knave.

Were all the words now uſed to expreſs our approbation of merit, to become extinct, would the *difference* between *right* and *wrong*, *truth* and *falſhood* be diminiſhed—or could that difference be annihilated?—Till human nature becomes totally changed, the impulſe to virtue and patriotiſm, muſt be adapted to the principle of emulation—a human being without this principle, is

"Fit for Treaſons, Stratagems and Spoils."

The abolition of moſt titles now in uſe, is perhaps the neceſſary reſult of that ſevere and juſt inveſtigation which many cuſtoms and habits, long ſanctioned by ignorance and prejudice, have undergone—the abuſe of a thing often leads to its diſuſe and reprobation—But mankind will ſupply the vacuum which their own hands have made—and often do it to their coſt. *Cromwell* juſtly obſerved, that his power was more ſecure, exerciſed by him as *Lord Protector*, than it would be, ſhould he aſſume the title of *King*—the prerogatives of a *king*, ſaid he, are known—thoſe of a protector are undefined, and conſequently unlimited.

To ſay there ſhall be no titles or diſtinctions legally annexed to merit and office, is in fact, to open the wideſt door, to the moſt ſulſome, flattering, abſurd and abominable epithets that the gratitude, weakneſs, ignorance and folly of mankind can adopt—for they *will* have their favorites—and to ſay that they ſhall not expreſs their feelings in their own way, is to deprive them of the liberty of ſpeech—And if it is left optional to *withhold* or *beſtow* what titles they pleaſe, experience ſhews that their inventions are unlimited. However, there can be no doubt that the titles now in uſe, have been uſed long enough—and if there is no other objection againſt them, *their age* is enough to enſure their condemnation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city.

"I HAVE juſt finiſhed CECILIA, and agreeably to your requeſt, will tranſmit to you ſome ideas which occurred to me on a curſory reading of it.

"Conſidering it as the work of a very young lady, it certainly is entitled to applauſe. The characters are greatly diverſified, and extremely well ſupported. Several of them are *to me* original. MORTIMER DELVILLE, and CECILIA, are very amiable, and excellent perſonages.—Mrs. DELVILLE, tho poſſeſſed of many uncommon, and brilliant traits, is on the whole not a pleaſing character. Her huſband I deſpiſe.—Even old BRIGGS is by no means as diſagreeable. The inſufferable haughtineſs, unlimited pride, and full-blown conceit, which are ſo conſpicuous in "*Don Pedigree*," render him an object of contempt and diſguſt. A parent, whoſe whole happineſs conſiſts in recounting the glory of anceſtors, who perhaps had *ſmall* claim to merit; and who is ſo deſtitute of feeling as to force the neareſt, and moſt important intereſts of his child, to become ſubſervient to his own pride and weakneſs, is a monſter in exiſtence. Perhaps there is nothing more conſonant to human imperfection, than family pride: Certainly there is nothing more oppoſed to the perfection of human reaſon. To experience a degree of ſatisfaction upon hearing the virtues of our progenitors applauded, is rational and decent—but to pleaſe ourſelves with a deſcent from perſons, whoſe only merit was an eſtate *incapable of alienation*; or to take pride in the dignity, and importance, of a *parent*, or *grandparent*, whoſe career commenced on the dunghill—is beneath the character of a human being. Yet, notwithſtanding the juſtice of theſe obſervations is acknowledged by every perſon, how many are there, even of our acquaintance, who are ready, and diſpoſed, to ſacrifice the higheſt happineſs of a beloved child, at the ſhrine of mammon! Is it not aſtoniſhing, that multitudes of people, who in moſt circumſtances, judge rightly of human life, when property is concerned, will perſuade themſelves that no regard is due to the fineſt and moſt exquiſite feelings of the ſoul; and that, even in the buſineſs of marriage, a daughter, poſſeſſed of the moſt refined and delicate ideas on the ſubject, ought to force herſelf into the arms of an unfeeling brute, whoſe only attractive charm is an eſtate, and whoſe conceptions never extended beyond the limits of a well drawn purſe-ſtring?

"Theſe obſervations I conſider as applying to the character of Mr. Delville, in *Cecilia*. Many things, however, may be ſaid in palliation of family pride in an Engliſhman. The Engliſh nation has long been in the habit of conſidering wealth and merit as inſeparable companions—and it is certainly a happy circumſtance for many, that worth is an hereditament; otherwiſe their ſituation would be truly deplorable. But in an American (and there are many Delvilles in America) it is altogether without excuſe. Very few families in this country can trace their pedigree farther back than two degrees, without ſtumbling on an anceſtor, whoſe ſtate and condition in life was *at leaſt* humiliating. In fact there is conſiderable danger that family pride, in this country, will experience firſt or laſt a moſt fatal mortification. For who will ſit and obſerve the ebullitions of this ſpecies of pride and not revert back, on the liſt of anceſtors, to find if the firſt of them who ſettled on this ſide the Atlantic, were not ſold for their paſſage, or tranſplanted for felony."

Hon. THOMAS TREADWELL is choſen member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the State of New-York, in the room of James Townſend, Eſq. deceaſed.

A correſpondent ſays, that thoſe who are ſolicitous that facts ſhould appear reſpecting the letter from Lord Mansfield, may reſt aſſured that *if it is poſſible*, the parties concerned will give due ſatisfaction.

MARRIED—Laſt Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Neſbit, preſident of Dickinſon College, the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, preſident of New-Jerſey College, to Mrs. ANN DILL, widow of the late Dr. Dill, of York county in this State.

A SHERIDANISM.

A YOUNG Gentleman and Lady, who were ſoon to be made *one*, were lately purchaſing wedding clothes—ſhe frequently appealed to his judgment in chuſing the articles, till at laſt he gave her one general anſwer, by ſaying—"*Shoot* yourſelf Molly, and you will ſhoot *me*."

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Union,	Bell,	Hamburgh,
—— Nancy,	Hathway,	Cape-Francois,
—— Hetty and Mary,	Hodge,	Dublin,
—— Hetty,	Clowſer,	St. Euſtatia,
Schooner Adventure,	Steward,	St. Croix,
—— Friendſhip,	Henderſon,	Savannah,
—— Wenfield,	Sutter,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Polly,	Atwood,	Alexandria,
—— Eliza,	Tatem,	St. Croix,

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/3½ pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/4	47⅔	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	0/2 0/3	46	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/2	16/4	81⅔
Indents	9/4		47⅔ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	15/.	

☞ The Volunteer Company of ARTILLERY is directed to meet at the State Houſe on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

Philad. June 3, 1791.

This day publiſhed, Price 6d.

And to be ſold by the EDITOR, and the Bookſellers of this City,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA,

On the Subject of the old and new BANK.

This day is publiſhed,

By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and ſold by all the Bookſellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechiſm of Nature;

For the Uſe of CHILDREN.

By DOCTOR MARTINET,

Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Zutphen.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.

"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the second volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be prosecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendship and ingenuity may suggest.

The price of this Gazette, (published Wednesdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The utmost punctuality is observed in transmitting the papers to subscribers: The Editor thinks there is the fairest prospect that Information from the seat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the past winter.—Additional subscriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore solicited.

An index to the second volume is preparing for the press.

This volume contains the laws of the two last sessions of Congress—the journal and debates of the house of Representatives—reports of the heads of departments—besides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the interests of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his subscribers—some arrearages remain—which he is confident will very speedily be discharged.

Payments may be made to the several persons of whom the papers are received.

Advertisements of one square, or less, will be inserted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—subsequent insertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertisements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives so immediate a circulation—and the number of each impression is at present fourteen hundred.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.*

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,
Class SECOND, to be had at the same place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise the sum of FOUR THOUSAND Pounds, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 24th November, 1790, for the purpose of laying out and improving the Roads and Causeways between the Town of Newark, in the County of Essex, and Paules-Hook Ferry, in the County of Bergen, in said State.

THIS Lottery is composed of 15,100 Tickets, to be drawn in Three Classes, as described in the inserted Scheme: The price of a Ticket in the First Class is *One Dollar*; in the Second Class *Two Dollars*, and in the Third Class *Four Dollars*. The operation of this Lottery will appear in the following order: The whole 15,100 numbers will be put in one wheel, and 3100 prizes in the other wheel, of which 3100 numbers only will be drawn in the First Class, which shews the whole number drawn in this Class are prizes, agreeably to the Scheme.

The numbers which remain undrawn compose the Second Class, of which 4000 will be drawn against 2000 prizes and 2000 blanks; this shews there is only one blank to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The remaining 8000 numbers undrawn, composing the Third Class, will be drawn against 2667 prizes and 5333 blanks, which shews there are about two blanks to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The Adventurers in this Lottery will please to observe—*That the numbers drawn in the First and Second Classes are precluded from all chance in the Third and most valuable Class, as the possessors of the numbers undrawn are entitled to the same numbers in the succeeding Classes, provided they apply to renew their tickets fifteen days before the time fixed for the drawing the Second and Third Classes. On neglect the undrawn numbers will be sold to others.* Such Adventurers as wish to benefit by the superior chance of CAPITAL PRIZES in the Third Class, will see their interest by supplying themselves with a sufficient number of tickets in the First Class. Every application for renewal must be attended with the Original Ticket in the preceding Class.

The drawing of the First Class will commence in the town of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey, on Monday the 20th day of June next, if full. The Second Class will commence drawing two months after the First. The Third, and last Class, will commence drawing two months after the Second.

The drawing of this Lottery will be under the constant superintendance of, at least, two of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, to contract for the erection of the bridges over the Hackensack and Pasaick rivers.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of 300	Dollars is	300
2	200		400
5	100		500
12	50		600
35	20		700
80	10		800
225	4		900
2740	2		5480
3100	Prizes		9680
12000	Undrawn,		
	Carried to Third Class		5420
15100	Tickets at 1 dol. each is		15100

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of 500	Dollars is	500
3	200		600
7	100		700
16	50		800
45	20		900
100	10		1000
1828	4		7312
2000	Prizes		11812
2000	Blanks,		
8000	Undrawn,		
	Carried to Third Class		12188
12000	Tickets at 2 dol. each is		24000

THIRD CLASS.

1	Prize of 5000	Dollars is	5000
2	2000		4000
4	1000		4000
10	400		4000
20	200		4000
40	100		4000
100	40		4000
225	20		4500
2265	7		15855
2667	Prizes		49355
5333	Blanks,		
	First Drawn		125
	Last Drawn		128
8000	Tickets at 4 dol. each is	32000	
Brought from First Class		5420	
Brought from Second do.		12188	
		49608	49608

The object of this Lottery being of such evident utility to the United States in general, and the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in particular, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support, as every traveller will experience the happiness of enjoying regular compleat Roads, leading to and from well-constructed bridges.

TICKETS are to be had of the Subscribers, who are duly appointed Managers of this Lottery by the Commissioners. The Prizes will be punctually paid by the respective Managers who signed the fortunate numbers, immediately after drawing the several Classes—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
} *Newark,*
JOHN D. ALVEY, *New-Brunswick.*

New-Jersey, March 8, 1791.

N. B. *For the accommodation of those who would wish to become Adventurers in the above Lottery, letters, post paid, directed to John D. Alvey, New-Brunswick, enclosing Philadelphia, or New-York Bank Notes, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, to erect bridges over the Hackinsack and Passaick rivers, having obtained the necessary surveys, are now ready to receive proposals for performing the same; and offer the following conditions for the consideration of such as may be inclined to contract:

The situation of the bridge across the Hackinsack river, will be at one of the following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. western shore, 8 11
Greatest depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. western shore 12
Greatest depth 35 8

The situation of the bridge across the Passaick river, will be at one of the three following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. western shore 9 6
Greatest depth 17

2d. At a place more westerly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 11 feet,
Do. western shore 4 5 inches,
Greatest depth 13 4

3d. At a place still more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. western shore 10 8
Greatest depth 15 11

The bridges are to be constructed on the principles of those erected over Charles, Mystick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Massachusetts, with a draw to admit a free passage for vessels with fixed standing masts, not less than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in such part of the bridges as shall be determined most convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each side of the entrance of such draw, as shall be judged sufficient to aid vessels in passing through. Also, one lamp on each side of the draw, to be lighted every night from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of the lease.

The bridges are to be built with such piles, timber, scantling, and plank, as shall render them perfectly substantial and secure in the opinion of the commissioners, and are to be of a sufficient height to protect them against the tides, which rise at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at spring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each side, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for ballustrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The sides of the bridges to be secured with strong ballustrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boston and Charlestown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in constant repair, and at the expiration of the lease are to be surrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commissioners are authorised to offer to contractors:

A lease of the exclusive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the present rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an estimate as could possibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years last past, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that sum will consequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be estimated as the smallest profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increasing intercourse between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the construction of these bridges will give to travelling, the easy communication thereby offered with the state of New-York, on the western side of the Hudson, are all important circumstances, which must necessarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commissioners are moreover authorized by law to raise four thousand pounds to be applied towards making causeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpose. As soon as the places shall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and causeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such persons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleased to send in their terms sealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. in New-York, specifying the shortest period of lease for which they will undertake to erect the said bridges, together with proper security for performing the same.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commissioners.

Newark, State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.